

to special cases to be enumerated, and especially to new states.

The Czech-Slovaks and the Poles are disposed to resist the international use of their communications unless reciprocal privileges are allowed them.

Among the incidental matters under consideration by the Supreme Council, it is understood, is some method for the improvement of ports and railway and telegraph systems in Austria, Eastern Germany and parts of Russia. The council probably will recommend that the Allies supply essential materials for this work to the amount of approximately \$100,000,000.

The Supreme Council, it is understood, will appoint an inter-Allied committee of four members to investigate methods by which the states of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire can pay for the food sent them by the Allied powers.

French See German

Refusal of Ships as Attempted Blackmail

PARIS, March 8.—The stand taken by the German representatives at Spa regarding German merchant ships is commented upon by the newspapers as an attempt to blackmail the Allies.

"Honnête Libre," the organ of Premier Clemenceau, says such attempts at resistance will prove futile. "Premier Lloyd George having demonstrated that the Allied governments will be still more exacting than the military experts in regard to disarmament," the "Matin" says.

"Germany forgets too easily that she is the aggressor. The result will be that the re-arming of Germany will now depend on the acceptance by Germany of all conditions of the new armistice."

An official note issued to-day says that the German refusal to accept the terms of the armistice is a "deliberate attempt to give the impression that the breaking off of negotiations at Spa between the Allied and German missions was due to the initiative of the French delegation. It is declared that this is untrue. The Allied delegates were under the chairmanship of Admiral Hope, of the British navy, and it was by agreement that they decided to return to Paris to report to their respective governments."

LONDON, March 8.—Control of the German ships, and the condition of the feeding of the German people, and the Germans have made that situation, declares the "Westminster Gazette," in discussing the break in the shipping negotiations at Spa.

"Again and again during the last two years," the paper adds, "it has been pointed out to them that the destruction of merchant tonnage by their ruthless submarine warfare would produce a situation in which it might be totally impossible to supply Germany herself with the food and raw materials which she would need when the war was ended. This is the often predicted nemesis of ruthless submarine warfare."

"If the Allies are unable from lack of tonnage to send sufficient coal and food to their friends, the use of German tonnage will enable them to do justice to their friends and at the same time provide for their enemies. We are obliged to tell the Germans that this is the only way, and if it seems harsh and repugnant they have themselves to thank for it."

Conference Expects U. S. Will Accept a Mandate For Armenian Territory

PARIS, March 8.—Mandates for administration of German colonies and the territories of Asiatic Turkey will not be apportioned among the powers by the peace conference until President Wilson returns, according to the "Temps."

Prevailing opinion in conference circles, the newspaper declares, is that the United States is ready to accept a mandate for Armenia. It is expected Smyrna will be allotted to Greece, the mandate for Syria, including Damascus, and Alexandria to France and that for Mesopotamia and Palestine to Great Britain, according to this authority.

It appears likely, continues the article, that Great Britain will be given the mandate for German East Africa, and that France will receive one for the greater part of the Kamerun and Togoland. Southern Africa, according to this plan, will be joined to the Union of South Africa.

In the Pacific it seems likely, the newspaper declares, that Japan will keep the German islands north of the equator and Australia all the German islands south of the equatorial line, except German Samoa, which would be administered by New Zealand.

America Is Expected To Support British Indemnity Proposal

PARIS, March 8.—The American peace commissioners, in pursuance of their effort to hasten the conclusion of a preliminary treaty of peace, have found themselves in a position where they must take sides on the conflicting views of the British and French regarding the reparation to be exacted from Germany, upon which the whole settlement hinges.

The British feel that in order to secure the great sum of money to be demanded of Germany the latter must be enabled to receive at the earliest possible moment food and raw materials, and even credits, with which to start business again, so that out of the proceeds of that business they may pay their debts.

The French do not believe that the German business interests should be permitted to get back into their pre-war activity until the stricken business interests of France and Belgium have at least caught up with them. They fear that otherwise Germany will be able to regain possession of the world's markets in her old lines.

America to Back British

The Americans, it is understood, have decided finally to adhere to the British plan.

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Allies Award Malmédy to Belgium

PARIS, March 8.—The peace conference commission on Belgian claims, it is reported, has agreed in principle to the Belgian demand for Malmédy and the surrounding district. In Belgian circles it is expected that this will result in the peace conference approving the handing over of this region to Belgium. The Malmédy district is just east of the Belgian frontier and has been under German domination for a number of years.

The report of the commissions on Belgian claims which was in favor of a revision of the treaty of 1839 was adopted by the Supreme War Council to-day.

Malmédy is a town in Rhenish Prussia. It passed under German control in 1815, when the surrounding district was divided between Germany and the Netherlands. Belgium has laid claim to the town and environs as part of old Belgium territory.

The treaty of 1839 confirmed the acceptance by Belgium of that provision in the treaty of 1832, which separated Belgium from the Netherlands, by which Belgium accepted the cession of the province of Limburg to Holland and the establishment of Luxemburg as an independent kingdom.

ish position, which appears likely to be the one to be adopted.

The Supreme Economic Commission is now trying to decide what shall be the relations between the United States and the Allies and the recent enemy states after the war. In this connection the American delegation is pointing to the pledge given in the acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points by the Allies when the armistice was concluded that there would be no discrimination in tariffs or other trade arrangements as between any of the nations. At the same time it is urged that in the allotment of raw materials preference should be given to Belgium and France.

Another question under consideration is the relations between the former enemy states and neutral states, and what measure of control should be exercised by the Entente in the matter.

Hoover To Be Made Director General of Austrian Railroads

PARIS, March 8.—The Supreme War Council has decided to give Herbert C. Hoover, director-general of Allied relief, practical control of all the railroads in the old Austrian Empire and to make him the mandatory of the commission in demanding locomotives and freight cars from each of the new states of old Austria with which to create a food and relief service. The relief train will run over all lines without political or military interference. The service will be under the relief administration headed by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover has placed the matter in the hands of American army engineers for execution. The engineers have been detailed by General Pershing.

The decision of the council amounts in effect to making Mr. Hoover director general of the Austrian railway system in the carrying out of relief work.

Five new states have arisen within the area of old Austria and all have agreed to place the entire question of the distribution and management of the railway rolling stock in Mr. Hoover's hands.

Giving to restrictions placed on American appropriations for relief Mr. Hoover has arranged for the British government to purchase \$10,000,000 worth of foodstuffs from the United States Grain Corporation. This will be turned over for distribution in Vienna. Similar relief measures will be taken in other parts of the old empire.

German Army Will Be Limited to 15 Divisions By Peace Treaty Clause

PARIS, March 8.—The proposition made to the Supreme Council Thursday by Premier Lloyd George for a clause in the peace treaty for reducing the German army to 100,000 men, previously proposed definitely requires Germany to reduce her army to fifteen divisions, according to information from French sources. The divisions would be formed of volunteers, existing for twelve years.

The council accepted the proposition in principle, referring it to a committee to draft the text, which would be submitted to the council on Monday.

Orlando Hints Peace Terms Are Near; Plans Quick Return to Paris

ROME, March 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Orlando intimated that he must return to Paris, as the peace conference was entering upon a definitive phase. Therefore, he asked the Chamber to adjourn until April 3.

Referring to the league of nations, the Premier said that an ideal could be obtained only when hard realities were taken into account. They must not be surprised if all professions be adherents of President Wilson's principles were applied to others. Fortunately, there was perfect coincidence between absolute justice and the satisfaction of Italian aspirations.

This evoked cheers, and the Premier concluded by expressing the conviction that Italy was strong enough to surmount the last difficulties.

Full Inquiry Ordered In Canadian Riots

LONDON, March 8.—General Colquhoun, in the course of a statement on the rioting of Canadian soldiers at Kimmel, said that no attack was made on the officers, who were treated with courtesy.

"I myself went in and out among the men freely," he added, "and some of them actually put down loot in order to salute me. Then they picked up the loot again."

"The reports of the damage to the camp are greatly exaggerated. Some fifty or sixty men got out of hand and attacked some cantons. The men in one camp, anticipating danger, armed themselves and, contrary to express orders, fired. That was on Wednesday, when the fatalities occurred."

"The girls' camp was not attacked. As a matter of fact, the girls were treated with the utmost chivalry. No man entered the girls' rooms while they were occupied."

"One man raised the red flag in an attempt to introduce Bolshevism. He was shot."

It is explained the lack of shipping facilities to take Canadian soldiers back home is due partly to strikers, and that the dissatisfaction of the soldiers over alleged preferential treatment in embarkations may be attributed to the fact that the men have been divided into sections according to the Canadian military districts from which they come. By this means, some shorter service men were sent home ahead of some who had been under arms for a longer period.

A special court of inquiry has been ordered to conduct an investigation.

Hughes Deprecates Partisan Attitude On Peace League

Charles Evans Hughes deprecated last night "the calling of names" and anything else which injects partisanship into the league of nations issue. Promising to discuss the proposed constitution of the league at an early date, he told the New York County Lawyers' Association at the Hotel Astor that "whether I am on one side or the other of this question has nothing to do with my politics."

Justice Hughes said that free and frank discussion, not emotionalism, made the Constitution of the United States a success. He warned the American people that no obligations should be undertaken which were not intended to be fully carried out.

"I do not desire to deal with so important a topic in a desultory or casual manner," he said. "It would be ill-advised and improper and out of keeping entirely with the tremendous importance to America of the issue's proper settlement."

Will Discuss It Later

"At the proper time I shall discuss carefully and fully the proposed constitution of the league as it appears in my judgment, but in the meantime I wish to emphasize certain preliminaries which I think must be observed in any discussion worthy of the subject."

"It is utterly wrong to approach this question from any point of view as a partisan. It is a great American question, fraught with importance on our country's future. Whether I am on one side of it or the other has nothing whatever to do with my politics."

"This matter merits the fullest and freest discussion. I do not believe in calling names. I have had my full share of public discussion, and I have never yet found it necessary to call those who disagree with me biased or ignorant. I represent unhesitatingly on either side of this question the impugning of the motives of the other side."

"Because the Constitution of the United States was criticized it does not follow that every document which is criticized is a good document."

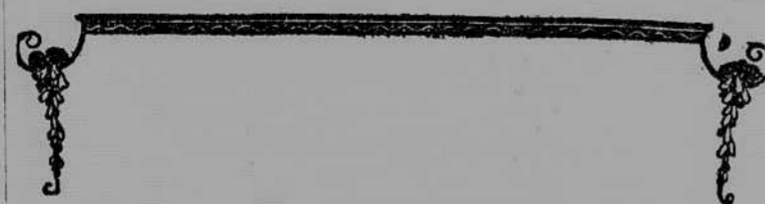
The Use of Generalities

"There are generalities in the Constitution of the United States. They are necessary. But it does not follow that because we must express generalities, it is necessary to defend every ambiguity which arises in a proposal. There is no need for us to accept something so general that we are at a loss to understand even the generalities. It was not emotionalism, but frank and free discussion, including the criticisms of the Federalists, which saved the Constitution of the United States."

"It is above and beyond question that we must have a new international order of things and that we must establish as firm a basis as possible for a lasting peace. Our present duty is to decide, as rational men, using our own faculties, just what basis for the new future is just and wise."

"We must make no engagements to which we are not ready to adhere fully. We want nothing which involves a moral obligation and adds the inference that at some future date we may repudiate that obligation. We are a proud nation and we keep our promises."

"There is nothing to be gained in weakening in any way the greatest democracy in the world or impairing its integrity. Let us not sink that love of our country and regard for our country's welfare which is our only hope for national safety and our only means for being a guarantee of the peace of the world, into a vague and empty internationalism."



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INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

Lodge-Lowell League Debate Is Arranged

Republican Senator to Meet Harvard President, Who Will Defend Covenant

Latter Was Challenger

Question Is: "Shall Substance of Provisions Be Ratified by the U. S.?"

WASHINGTON, March 8.—A joint debate on the league of nations will be held soon, probably next week at Boston, between Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the Senate, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University and chairman of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Taft is president.

Acceptance by Senator Lodge of an invitation from President Lowell for the joint debate was announced to-night from Senator Lodge's office. At the same time correspondence between the Harvard president and the Senator was made public.

The time and place for the meeting are to be arranged by the two speakers soon after Senator Lodge returns to Boston early next week.

President Lowell's challenge to Mr. Lodge, under date of March 6, follows: "It is of the utmost importance that the committee's report at the conference in Paris for a league of nations should receive the fullest public discussion. I therefore write to ask if you will meet me in a public joint debate on the question whether or not the substance of the provisions of this covenant should be ratified by the United States. This letter is, of course, public."

In his reply sent to-day, Senator Lodge wrote: "I have received your letter of March 6. I expect to be in Boston next week and shall be very happy to meet you then and arrange for a public discussion of the plan for the league of nations, agreed upon by the commission of the peace conference, which I have lately been published in this country."

Both Men Lead Movements

President Lowell has been one of the leaders in advocacy of the league constitution. Senator Lodge has been equally prominent in adverse criticism. The culmination of the movement to the Senate of a hostile resolution backed by a round robin signed by thirty-seven Republican Senators and Senators-elect, declaring their opposition to the league constitution as now framed.

Senator Lodge had not planned to discuss the league during the recess of Congress.

H. A. L. Fisher May Be New British Envoy Here

London Paper Says Member of Lloyd George Cabinet Will Succeed Reading

LONDON, March 7.—H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, will probably be appointed British Ambassador at Washington, according to the "Nation."

Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher was born in London March 21, 1865. He received his education at New College, Oxford, and in Paris and Göttingen. He was a Lowell lecturer at Harvard University in 1909 and a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services of India from 1912 to 1915.

In 1915 he was appointed a member of the Government Committee on Alleged German Outrages. In 1916 he made president of the Board of Education and was given the portfolio of the Ministry of Education January 10, 1919, when Premier Lloyd George reorganized his cabinet.

M. Jonuent Wins His Hunger Strike in Paris Prison

PARIS, March 8.—The government has granted the privilege of treatment as a political prisoner to M. Jonuent, manager of the newspaper "Libertaire," who has been on a hunger strike.

Jonuent was arrested after the attack on Premier Clemenceau as the result of the discovery in his newspaper office of a block used for reproducing a Bolshevik leaflet. He began his hunger strike on February 27, because the government refused to treat him as a political prisoner.

Wilson's League Plan Assailed by Pastor Roberts

Brooklyn Minister Declares It Isn't the "Real Thing," but Welcomes It as a "Foundation for Future"

Discussing the question of "Labor and the Peace Conference" at a luncheon of the League of Free Nations Association, at the Hotel Commodore yesterday afternoon, Richard Roberts, pastor of the Church of the Apostles, Brooklyn, declared that while labor is disposed to support the league of nations plan, as proposed by President Wilson, it does not regard it as the "real thing."

"British labor regards the present plan for a league of nations," said Dr. Roberts, who is regarded as an authority on the present international labor situation, "as a beginning. We are glad to have any kind of a league of nations to hold us together for a couple of decades, until we get the real thing."

"I have no faith in any league of nations," he continued, "the executive council of which is going to be manned by diplomats of the old school."

Dr. Roberts said that he believed there was some justification in the charge made by some "progressive" journalists that instead of really being a league of nations the plan proposed by the President purports to be "a clique of nations."

Critics Gompers

Touching on the work that the Allied Labor Conference at Paris is doing, as compared with the work of the Inter-Allied Labor Conference at Bern, he said that Samuel Gompers and his confederates at Paris are conservative and reactionary and "are just winding up the past, while in Bern they are just starting the future."

"Within the next few years," he predicted, "the people who will be governing Europe will not be the old gang, speaking old idioms, but new people, speaking a new idiom."

Dr. Roberts said President Wilson had met with greater success than had been expected. President Wilson, he said, brought to Europe a "glorified cesspool."

"I regard the league of nations," Dr. Roberts said, "as the secretary of the American Labor party, and that is as between Wilson and the Senators we are for Wilson, but we are not behind him—we are a long way ahead of him."

Labor is also strongly suspicious of "mandatories" as provided for in the proposed league plan, said Dr. Roberts.

Must Satisfy Workers

"The establishment of a genuine international, industrial and distributing cooperation," said Dr. Roberts, "is what the working people of the world want."

James P. Boyle, one of the founders of the new American Labor party, said that labor was with President Wilson in demanding the establishment of a league of nations, but that no full support could be expected for any league plan which did not recognize Ireland as a separate nation.

"It is far better to establish a league of nations now," he said, "than to wait for an ideally perfect plan."

America's War Claims Total \$750,000,000

Government Compiles Data Submitted by Nationals Whom Germany Injured

U-Boats Largely Blamed

Citizens Had \$302,000,000 in Enemy Countries and Other Occupied Lands

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Claims filed by American citizens and concerns with the State Department against Germany and Austria-Hungary total about \$750,000,000, the State Department announced to-day. Additional claims are expected.

The claims, whose number will run into the thousands, are divided into two classes—those arising from submarine atrocities and those due to other acts of the Central Empires. The State Department for several months has had a large force engaged in compiling American losses.

Losses From Submarines

Included in the items comprising claims growing out of submarine warfare are losses alleged for death and injury of American citizens; losses suffered in the destruction of or damage to American vessels; losses suffered in connection with American cargoes, both in American and foreign bottoms; and the loss of much valuable personal property other than cargoes.

Losses due to other acts of Germany and Austria-Hungary include destruction and requisition of American properties, both in enemy territory and territory occupied at various times by enemy forces.

American citizens at the outbreak of war had about \$300,000,000 worth of property in enemy countries and in those which have been under enemy occupation. Heavy losses have resulted.

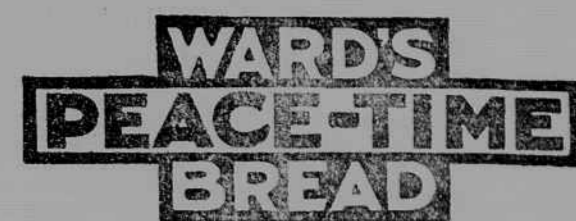
\$800,000,000 Security Held

The American claims are adequately secured by the holdings of the Alien Property Custodian, which amount to approximately \$800,000,000. While State Department officials maintain that the entire matter of reparation is being handled by the American delegates in Paris, it is believed here that the property and securities seized under the authority of the Alien Property Custodian will be the only reparation sought of the enemy nations by this government.

It was said at the State Department that the question of reparation is now being studied by special representatives of the Allied governments and that within a few weeks definite decision will be made as to the amount of indemnity the enemy countries will be called upon to pay. Should the claims of the Allies be greater than Germany can pay, it is believed here that the United States will be called upon to submit to pro rata reductions in the amount finally to be paid the Allied governments.

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Keeping the Quality UP

Sanders Named on House Postoffice Committee

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Republican committee on committees to-day confined its work to assignments to the Foreign Affairs, Naval and Postoffice committees of the House. The question of floor leader was not discussed. It is believed that the selection of a majority leader will now go over until the very end of the deliberations of the committee.

Two New York members were assigned to important House committees to-day, Representative Sanders, of

Stafford, receiving a place on the Postoffice Committee, and Representative Houghton, of Corning, a place on the Foreign Affairs Committee. The new assignments agreed upon by the committee to-day were as follows:

Foreign Affairs—Mason, of Illinois; Moore, of Indiana; Ackerman, of New Jersey; Hogg, of Ohio; Brown, of Wisconsin; Houghton, of New York; Nelson, of Minnesota; Smith, of Illinois; Dickinson, of Iowa.

Naval Affairs—Larkin, of Massachusetts; Kramer, of Indiana; Darrow, of Pennsylvania; Stephens, of Ohio; McPherson, of Missouri.

Postoffice and Post Roads—Sanders, of New York; Dunbar, of Indiana; Harbo, of Colorado; Hurd, of Kansas; Moore, of Ohio; Newton, of Missouri; Kendall, of Pennsylvania.

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